

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1366

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6. 1739.

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CANDOR and HONESTY necessary in PUBLIC WRITERS, though despis'd by the Scribes of the Office.



THAT Honesty is the best Policy, is a Maxim confirm'd by daily Experience. For the Men who, from the Depravity of their own Minds, or a Design to feed the Passions and Prejudices of others, pursue a Conduct inconsistent with plain Honesty, may for a short time gain Applause, they

soon avoid the lasting Contempt they merit. The Flatt of a strong natural Genius scarce ever fails to strike the Attention of Mankind; but where Flattery and Praise do not attend such Qualifications, the Attention they at first raise serves only to swell the Contempt that always follows a Discovery of the Want of all that can render the most extraordinary Endowments of real Service to Society. — False Praise may make a wise Man smile, but a good Tendency will be visible before he approves.

Hence it is often seen, that a Man of strict Honour, and of a moderate Capacity, proves a more useful Member of Society, than he who with extraordinary Endowments wants that Qualification to recommend him.

In every Station, and in every Scene of Life, this Truth is verily'd; and tho' in some Instances Wealth has been acquired where Honesty has been no way assist'd, yet a lasting Character and Esteem were never rais'd upon any other Foundation.

Honour and Probity are more necessary in no Man than in him who assumes the Character of a Publick Writer, who, of all Men, stands in the greatest Need of a good Character: Wherefore he who appears in this Light, ought to lose no Opportunity of deserving the Esteem he must desire; for, if upon his single Word Thousands may not safely depend, his Labours will be far from benefiting the Publick; and, if the Wisdom of his Readers prevent their having any bad Effects, no good ones can be expected from them; — all his Abilities will be equally useless to himself and others.

Hence we may account for the Reception given to the Writings of our Publick Monitors, who undertake to lead others through every Path of Virtue, before themselves have learn'd to keep Sight of Truth: — For, in an Author, much more is necessary than a mere Capacity for Writing; which is the Reason why so few merit that Name; — a modern Bard observes, —

An Author: 'Tis a terrible Name!

How few deserve it, and what Numbers claim! In every Kind of Writing, a close Regard for Truth is indispensable: But in Discourses upon the Liberty and Liberties of a People, the Want of it is in the most aggravated Degree, unpardonable; because whatever relates to the Properties of a People, the seeming Importance of the Subject screens from the Examination.

This shows, that this Verity Be necessary in all Writers, those who enter upon Political Subjects, (as the good Government and Well-being of Numbers, in some measure depend upon the Credit given to the Doctrines they deliver) have the strongest Obligation to support a Character for unstained Honesty; for where that is once lost, it will be impossible, with all the Assistance that Nature or Art can lend, to be ever again supposed to intend the Service of a People.

During the Progress of the present Opposition to our Constitution and Government, the frequent and notorious Falshoods asserted by the Enemies of the Administration have greatly contributed to convince the People of the Iniquity of their Intentions, and to prevent the Mischief which, had the Masses of Truth been kept from the Publick, would have more dangerously threaten'd the Tranquillity of these Realm. — To recount their Violences upon Truth and common Experience would be little less than to repeat their Writings: And their Continuance in the Practice of asserting what their Readers are sure to confute, tends greatly to secure the Nation from the Malignity of their Designs.

One Instance of their open Disregard of Truth, is so flagrant in itself, and spoke in so solemn a Manner, and on so extraordinary an Occasion, that it deserves

particular Notice. — I mean a Paragraph in the Preface to the Address to the Electors in the Session, lately published, and recommended by Mr. D'Anvers, almost every Week since it appeared.

Every Man (says this Writer to the ELECTORS) who hath made any Remarks on our Political Disputes for several Years past, must have observed, that the Ministerial Writers have always dealt in Personal Panegyric, or Personal Calumny, instead of defending the Measures which have been the Occasion of these unhappy Litigations; whereas THE COUNTRY WRITERS HAVE CHIEFLY CONFINED THEMSELVES TO FACTS INSTEAD OF PERSONS, and never attacked the LATTER without very great Precaution, any farther than the Matter in Question might be thought to require upon them.

So contrary is this to what every Man who hath made any Remarks on our Political Disputes must know, that it is impossible to use Words in a stronger Sense against these pretended Country Writers, than are here used by themselves! Scarce a Man in the three Kingdoms being ignorant of the first Motives of the publick Opposition of the Gentlemen these Writers are employed to vindicate: It being obvious to all who have read our late Political Disputes, that as a private, personal Dispute, on a self-interested Occasion, first caused a certain Gentleman openly to condemn the Publick Measures, when he was disappointed in the Share of the Administration he merited only in his own Imagination; so personal Pique, private Interest, and personal Abuse have been the Subjects that filled the Invectives against the Servants of the Crown, and Friends of the People. — Particularly, one Honourable Person (for not concerning such favourable Sentiments of some Gentlemen as they entertained of themselves) drew so much of their Resentment, as exceeded the Bounds even of Common Decency and Good Manners: His Family, though an ancient one, and a gentle one, was spoken of with Contempt; himself, though a remarkable and zealous Friend to the Liberties of Britain, they treated as a Fox to his Country, his most popular Services being attributed to private Motives, and his seasonable Zeal for the Protestant Succession, to Canals unworthy his known and long-established Character; even his Person was abused, and his Relations were loaded with Accusations and Calumny, in Proportion to the Affinity they bore him; to breakfast with him was aggravated to an Offence against the Nation, and to pay him a Visit in the Country to an open Attack upon our Rights and Privileges. — A Paper which assumed the Name of a *Quintessence of the Times*, swell'd only with PERSONAL Invective; no more Notice being taken of any Publick Transaction, than what was done with an evident Intention of throwing Blame upon the Personal Character of the Gentlemen whose Publick Virtue and Wisdom they found insurmountable Bars to their ridiculous Schemes of Advancement.

To prove the scandalous Falshood of the above Assertion yet farther, it may be observed, that as in their Attacks upon the first Personages of the Land, no Aid that could be borrowed from Calumny was thought too mean for their low Purposes; so, in Reply to whatever has been alledged in Vindication of the Measures taken by the Administration, all Regard to Facts has been totally disregarded; and instead of answering, with good Sense and Impartiality, the Facts alledged, their whole Skill has been bent against the private Characters of the Gentlemen who have alledged them: One has been accused of being *badly up to the Law*; another's Skill in Grammar has been an unpardonable Offence: One has been abused for daring to sit in a Chair, while another has been called *filthy Scoundrel for walking on Foot*; some have been branded with Pecury for having neither Estate nor Employment, while others, for removing their Objections, have been accused of undermining the Constitution: Smooth flowing Eloquence has been a Crime in one Gentleman, the *Favour of the Mayor* has been complain'd of in another; *heaviness* has been confounded with Pedantry, in the Gentlemen who have opposed them; and Pedantry extol'd for Learning in their own Adherents.

Thus the whole of our modern Patriot Politics, as they began upon personal Disappointment, have been confined to personal Abuse; and a Regard for the

Interests of the People has been used only as a necessary Step to that Power which a tender Regard for the real Interests of the People has kept from them. — For if from private Views the Administration had so far neglected the Publick Welfare, as to purchase the Silence of their mercenary Enemies, by permitting them to share in Councils they had betray'd, and in Rewards they never merited, the Disposition upon Parties would never have appeared; Mr. Oldcastle would, probably, have been employ'd in Remarks upon a more private Subject than the English History; Mr. D'Anvers would have had Craft enough to be silent; and the Popish Champion of *White-friars* would have been lost in a Fog; our Constitution would have escaped their many barbarous Assaults, the Mob would have gone without their laborious Essays upon the Benefits of Rebellion in a free Country, and the Electors would sooner have been addressed to bring in the Pretender, than to change a Parliament that supported the Measures by which their Avarice and Thirst of Power could be gratify'd.

ALC. SIDNEY.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from France, and another from Flanders.

Petersburg, Oct. 16.

ON the 18 of September, according to the Journal brought by Colonel Mengers, the Army under Count Munich met upon the Parade before the Camp, to return Thanks to God for the Great Victory gain'd on the 28th of August, as well as for the Taking of Chocaim; and to pray to the Almighty to continue to bless the sacred Person of her Majesty, and her Arms. After the Divine Service was over, the Army made a Discharge of 101 Cannon, and the Fortress of Chocaim answer'd by as many Discharges of 100 Cannon. During this, the Velt-Marshal rode from one Wing of the Army to the other, attended by several Turkish Officers of the first Rank, his Prisoners, who upon this Occasion said, That the Ottoman Army consisted of 100,000 Turks and Tartars, but that 'twas not possible for it to resist such an Army as the Russian, in which Discipline and good Order were so strictly observ'd, and that besides their Troops were not in a Condition to stand the Fire of ours. At Noon the Velt-Marshal treated the General Officers of his Army, as well as the chief Turkish Officers, at Dinner, when her Majesty's Health was drank, with the Discharge of the Cannon, and the Sound of Trumpets and Kettledrums.

On the 2d of September Lieutenant-General Gustavus de Biron was sent away with a Detachment, to guard the Turkish Prisoners, in Number 2121, to the Russian Frontier. With this Body were also sent off some of the Trophies, viz. The Sword of the Kaishack Basha, his 3 Horse-Tails, 13 Banners, and 21 Colours. His Wives and Concubines, together with Mehemet Bey his only Son about 11 Years of Age, and 20 of his Domesticks, were to be sent home to Turkey, upon the repeated Instances of the said Basha, who thought he had no other Way left to clear himself of the Suspicion of Treason, than to obtain Leave to send his Family to Turkey.

Cambrück, Oct. 10. N. S. We can say nothing positive as to the News we had last Post of the Taking of Bender by the Count de Munich; nor, indeed, as to another Article from Chocaim, viz. That the Tartars of Budziac and Bialogrod had submitted to the Empire of Russia, on Condition of enjoying the free Exercise of their Religion, Liberties, and Privileges, and of receiving the same Subsidies which they always had from the Ottoman Porte. 'Tis on the other Hand very certain, that tho' the Russians have receiv'd the News of certain Preliminaries that were concluded at Belgrade the 18th ult. between the Czarina and the Infants, they continue to work on the Fortifications of Chocaim, and another Fort on this Side of it near Braha; as if they intended to maintain their Ground there, or at least to stay there the whole Winter.

Kisna, Oct. 21. The sickness still spreads, particularly in the County of Presbourg. According to a Computation made by the Commissioners of Health, there have dy'd 85000 Persons in Hungary, and 26700 in Transylvania, in all 111,700; in which

Number



Number are 22 Physicians, 102 Surgeons, and 72 Jesuits. Mr. Robinson, the King of Great Britain's Plenipotentiary, who has still frequent Conferences with the Count de Saurandorf, the Emperor's Great Chancellor, has receiv'd a Remittance from his Court of 800,000 Ducats.

Venice, Oct. 9. By the Pope's late Promotion of the Two new Cardinal Deacons, the Sacred College is now complet. 'Tis remark'd upon this Occasion, that the Holy Father has since the 12th of July, 1730, when he acceded to the Pontificate, created no less than 35 Cardinals, and that only 3 of them have dy'd.

Naples, Oct. 14. N.S. The unexpected Peace betwixt the Emperor and the Turks, while such Preparations for War are making in England, as are too great for merely cruising upon the Spanish Ships, occasions various Speculations; and 'tis observ'd that our Ministry is much perplex'd what to do.

Turin, Oct. 16. N.S. At length the Marquis d'Ormes return'd hither 3 Nights ago from Mont Alto, a Country-seat belonging to his Daughter-in-Law. His Absence so long from this Place is no longer a Mystery. He has lost his Majesty's Favour; and tho' he has been at la Veneria since his Return, we don't hear that he has seen the King, much less the Queen, who certainly will give him no Manner of Trouble towards extricating him out of his Disgrace. A great many important Affairs relating to Private Men, which had spun out several Years, have been finish'd during the Exile of this Prince. Moreover, besides the Accommodation which has been made with the Holy See during his Absence, in the Article of Piefs and Benefices, which he always thwarted.

Fountainbleau, Oct. 30. N.S. The Court has sent Orders to the Intendants of the Maritime Provinces, to take an Account of all Frigates and other Ships, as well as of the Seamen that are at the Ports and on the Coasts of their respective Provinces, as also of the Number of Privateers which they are able to fit out to Sea. The Indisposition of Cardinal Fleury is gone off, and he is now as well as can be for a Man of his Years.

Genoa, Oct. 28. 'Tis confirm'd that all Corsica is submitted to the French King. Mean time the Genoese seem to think it impossible for them to keep that Island, and that it will be given to Don Philip. Rains have fallen for a fortnight past, which renders the Country very disagreeable to those who have not yet left it. Lightning fell Yesterday upon the Church of St. Dominick, which carry'd away the Keys of the Organs and the Gilding of a Picture; and then vanish'd without doing any more Mischief. The heavy Rains have also demolish'd a great House which the Marquis Mori had caused to be built near the Franciscans.

Madrid, Oct. 27. The Infanta arriv'd from France Two Days ago at Alcalá, where the Marriage Ceremony was perform'd with great Magnificence; and in the Afternoon there was a noble Concert, which was finely perform'd by Rarinelii, and several other Musicians, and at Night there was a very fine Fire-work and great Illuminations. His Majesty has created Two new Grandees of Spain of the first Class, viz. The Count de la March, Ambassador Extraordinary from France; and the Prince de la Torrella, heretofore Ambassador from the King of the Sicilies to the Court of France.

HOME PORTS.

Lith, Oct. 27. Arrived the Helen, Ja. Ogilby, from Bologna.

On Wednesday the Edinburgh and Glasgow Packet, Robert Hamilton, was clear'd, and sail'd out of this Harbour for London, having on board the following Scots Manufactures, viz. 19970 Yards of Linen, 12566 drest Sheep Skins, 4283 Yards of Tartan, 2693 lb. of Snuff, 853 Dozen of Linen Handkerchiefs, 1644 lb of Thread.

Lith, Oct. 29. Arrived a Dogger from Hamburg. Sail'd the Charles, Hog, for London, and the Betty, Crawford, from Burntisland for Holland.

Falmouth, Nov. 1. Arrived the Matthew, Bonamy, from Maryland for this Place. The Packet remains. Wind S.

Falmouth, Nov. 2. Came in the Three Brothers, Curer, from Newfoundland for Jersey; the Eliza, Le Gros, from Southampton for ditto; the Billy, Russel, from Gibraltar for Rotterdam; the Fanny, Newton, from Barbados for London; and the Friends Love, Whidder, from Boston for Hull.

Dartmouth, Nov. 2. Came in the Countess of Walservill, Salloy, for Falmouth to take in Pilchard for the Coast of Spain; and the Diamond, Bedgood, from Newfoundland for a Market. Wind S.

Cowes, Nov. 3. Came in the Providence, M'kenzie,

from Lisbon for Gottenburg. Return'd the Two Sisters, Hallinan, from Limerick for Rotterdam. Sail'd the Lady Lucy, Duncan, and the Jenny, Brooke, Tenders, on a Cruise; the Princess of Brazil, Guition, from Hull for Lisbon; the Merry-thought, Wadham, from London for Viana; the Mary Magdalen, Leball, from Southampton for Morlaix, with the outward-bound Ships from Spithead. Wind E.

Portsmouth, Nov. 4. Came in the Isaac and Eliza, Matthews, from Guernsey for London. Wind S. E.

Deal, Nov. 4. Wind now S. W. Yesterday Afternoon, sail'd the Globe, Eyerard, for Lisbon. Arrived the Priscilla, Brown, from Barbados. Remains the Dunkirk Man of War.

Graustend, Nov. 5. Yesterday pass'd by the West, Gilby, the Loyal Jane, Maples, the Two Brothers, Wigmore, from Dunkirk; and this Day, the Middleburg Packet, Moody, and the Antwerp Packet, Wetheral, from Middleburgh.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Hull, the Lion, Lyth, from Rochelle. At Whitcaven, the Mayflower, Tubman, from Virginia.

In the Sound, the Neptune, Moucher, and the Sarah, Reed, from Petersburg for Leghorn.

LONDON.

By a Mail which arriv'd also from Holland last Night, we have Advice that on the 28th ult. died at Brussels, aged 60, Anselm Francis, Prince of la Tour and Taxis, and of the Holy Empire, a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Postmaster General of the Empire and the Austrian Netherlands. That all Hands are employ'd at Versailles in fitting out Gallies; and that at Toulon they are not only equipping what Men of War they have there, but building new ones: That Recruits are march'd thro' Mantua from Germany to complete the Imperial Troops in the Milanese, and the Duchies of Parma and Placentia: That, by Order of the Imperial Court, Magazines are erecting along the Po for several Regiments of Horse and Foot that are daily expected from the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions, which 'tis said will amount to near 20,000 Men: That the Milanese Government has receiv'd Orders from Vienna to raise such a Number of Recruits, that all the Italian Regiments in the Emperor's Service may be complete by next Spring; and that the Magazines in that Dutchy are likewise going to be fill'd, several Regiments of Imperial Forces being shortly expected there. That Orders have been sent from the Court of Vienna to the Prince of Saxe-Hilburghausen to return towards Belgrade, and to detach some Troops towards the Banate of Temeswar, in order to watch the Motions of the Turks, who, instead of evacuating that Part of the Country, commit divers Outrages there. 'Tis added, that Count Neuperg justifies his late Conduct in the Treaty, by alledging, That he had positive Orders to conclude a Peace, and by shewing the Necessity there is for the speedy Execution of the Treaty, the Grand Vizier having refus'd to sign it, but on that Condition, and threaten'd otherwise to penetrate with his Forces into Hungary.

They write from Florence, That General Wachtendonk, tho' he receiv'd a Wound in his late Duel with the Baron de Dierbach in Switzerland, which was given out to be mortal, and that he was dead, is return'd to Italy, and like to recover.

From Constantinople, That there have been Fireworks for the first Time in that City, with Illuminations, and other Publick Rejoicings, for the Signing of the Preliminaries of the Peace with the Emperor.

From Vienna, That the Great Duke of Tuscany makes Interest that the Count de Neuperg, who was formerly his Governor, may have Leave to return to that City: That the Ratification of the Preliminaries between Russia and the Porte is arriv'd there from Petersburg.

From Lisbon, That the King of Portugal, in pursuance of his Resolution to observe an exact Neutrality with regard to the Differences between England and Spain, has declar'd that no Man of War of either Nation shall be permitted to pass the Winter in the Tagus.

From Rome, That Cardinal Coscia is fallen sick in the Castle of St. Angelo, upon the Disappointment of the Hopes he had of his Liberty, which were such that he had actually hired a House and Servants in case the Pope had dy'd. The Cardinal de Tencin was gone to the Chevalier de St. George at Albano. The Prince Royal of Poland was arriv'd at Leghorn, to see the Remarkables of that City.

Yesterday came Advice of the Golden Fleece of Topham, John Lee, Master, the —, Isaac New-

bury, the —, Moses Calley, the —, Isaac Leecraft, and the Betty, Stephens, being carried into Bilbao; and the —, James Botley, into Xigou; all laden with Fish from New England and Newfoundland.

Biscay being situated near the Cod of the Bay into which the Wind at N. W. throws a prodigious Sea, renders it very hazardous for Ships of War to cruise on that Coast, as at such time they would have no friendly Port to receive them; and 'tis very probable these Ships were rather bound to those Ports and stayed there, than carried into them.

Several Ships carrying above 100 Men each sail'd from New England, Rhode Island and New York, having Letters of Marque to cruise on the Spaniards.

By Order of Council, some of the Commissioners and Officers of the Customs are to set out this Day, to take an Account of the Treasure on board the Caracca Ship, which they are to sail up and bring to the Escorte of some of the Guards to the Bank of England; the Remainder of the Cargo will be brought up in the Ship into the River.

Yesterday at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Right Hon. the Lady Talbot was safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir, at his Lordship's House in Lincoln Inn-Fields, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

Yesterday was killed at the Three Cusins in Holbourn, one of the Twin-Oxen bred by Henry Peirce, Esq; of North-Allerton in Yorkshire; and which have been shown in several Places in and near the Town. It is a most beautiful Carcase of Meat, and judg'd to weigh about 50 Stone per Quarter. In Proof (to speak the Butcher's Phrase) was hal'd, carrying above 15 Stone of Fat, and the Kidneys very small. The Hind-Quarters are good, but the Fore-Quarters perhaps as fine as have been seen any Time. It is said the Fore-Ribs and Sir-Loin are contracted for at 8 d. per Pound, and the Buttocks and Top-Briskers at 6 d. per Pound; and the Remainder will be disposed of at the said Place on Saturday next, at which Time it will be cut up.

High Water this Day } Morning } Rising
at London Bridge. } 03 25 } 03 41

Bank Stock 135 1-half. India 153 3-quarter. South Sea 93. Old Annuity 107. New ditto 107. Three per Cent. 97. Seven per Cent. Loan 103 3-quarter. Five per Cent. ditto 93. Royal Assurance 88 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 21. 12 s. to 14 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 15 1. Prem. Bank Circulation 11 1/4. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 Premium. English Copper 51. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99. Three per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Million Bank 111. Equivalent 111 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 51 6 s. 6 d.

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The Original Text is taken from the late Grand Paris Edition, in Six Volumes, Quarto, sold at the Price of six Guineas, an Edition so superior to any of the former, that it has given quite a new Face to the Author.

In the first Place the learned Editor, Mr. J. A. SERLE, consulted the Editions of the Pieces publish'd in the Author's Life-time, which gave him Room to reform several Errors, Corruptions which had crept into the Text, to reduce several Omissions, and retrench several superfluous Passages.

II. He has distinguish'd the Scenes with much more Exactness, and more punctually mark'd the Instant of Time of the several Entrances and Exits, than is done in the preceding Editions; and has likewise pointed out the particular Actions and Gestures of the Performers, which explains the Sense of many Parts obscure before.

III. He has supply'd the Place of the fabulous Life of the Author, and tedious Prefaces prefix'd to the former Editions, by faithful Memoirs of the Life of Moliere, and historical Collections on each of his Performances, which are prefix'd to the respective Plays, pointing out the Time of their Appearance, the Success they met with, and their several Merits.

By this Means we may safely aver, that our Edition, even with regard to the French, is far preferable to any Pocket Edition of this Author hitherto extant; and how serviceable the English Translation, done closely to the Original, and placed on the opposite Page, must be to the Learners of either Language, need not be insist'd on.

Printed by and for John Watts, at the Printing-Office in Wild-Court near Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Sold by the Booksellers of Town and Country.